VEW YORK DERAID, MONDAY, HARCH II, 1801.

#### CUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. Mowncommy, March 9, 1861. In the Congress to-day there was nothing made public. inderstood that the permanent constitution will pleted to night or Monday, and a recess will

premature, and it is believed that none will be cor ned until the conference at Washington is concluded

THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, March 8, (via New Orleans 9th.) 1861. as of the Union, and Governor Houston immediately d a proclamation to that effect.

,000 out of 31,500 votes. Ordinances have been passed authorizing delegates to present Texas in the provisional government. Vessels sent to Texas by the federal government will

he oath of allegiance to the State. The Convention is discussing an ordinance

Ben. McCulloch has sent a detachment to guard the

apper forts.

### THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

New Orlhans, March 8, 1861.

The State Convention has adopted an ordinance to manefer certain funds to the government of the Confederation.

A private despatch from Montgomery says that the re-renue laws have been adjusted by a regulation of the Treasury Department, so as to avoid any prejudice to the

# THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 9, 1861.

A majority of the Committee on Federal Relations have mitted their report, recommending in part a con-ence of the border States to determine on future ac-They also oppose coercion.

Mr. Wise submitted the minority report, giving a list of demands, and requesting the States to give answer by October next, and suggesting that, in the mean time every step should be taken to preserve peace, neither be government should commence hostilities, the govern-ment retaining only sufficient force in the forts, &c.

Mr. Harvie submitted a minority report, with three es, recommending the passage of a secession or

Mr. BARHOUR, of Culpepper, submitted a minority re ort that the government must immediately adopt mea-ires to afford the people of the slaveholding States a full titutional assurance of their safety in continuing in an association with them under a common government; also recommending the appointment of Commissioners to Montgomery to confer with the Confederate authori-

The majority report embraces a series of resolutions, obstantially as follows:—First reaffirms the doctrine of The majority report emeraces a series of resolutions, substantially as follows.—First reaffirms the doctrine of State rights, the second declares interference with slavery by the federal or other authorities, or the people, contrary to the constitution, oftensive and dangerous; the third condemns the formation of geographical or sectional partias; the fourth demands a fair partition of the Territories and equal protection therein; the fifth declare that in time of profound peace with foreign nations, as now exists, and when no symptoms of domestic insurrection appear, it is unwise, impolitic and offensive to accumulate within the limits of a State interested in the irritating pending questions of the deepest importance, an unusual number of troops and munitions of war; the sixth indulges in the hope of a restoration of the Union and fraternal realings; the seventh recommends the repeat of unfriendly, unconsitutional legislation, and the adoption of proper amendments to the constitution; the eighth concedes the right of States to withdraw for just causes; the ninth alludes to the position of the federal government as disclaiming the power, under the constitution, to recognise withdrawal; the tenth, without expressing an opinion on the question of power, desires to confer upon the government powers necessary to deal peaceably with the questions involved, and if necessary to recognise the separate independence of the seceding States, make treaties, and pass such laws as separation may make proper; the eleventh recommends the people of her sister States to respond at the earliest moment.

### THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, March 9, 1861.
The Alabama Convention has adopted an ordinance erring all operations to the provisional government, with the arms and munition acquired from the United

They have also transferred the authority over the forts and arsenals to the Southern confederacy.

# MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Sr. Louis, March 10, 1861. After some unimportant proceedings in the Convention yesterday, Judge Gamble, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented and read the report of wrb en, makes a faithful exposition of all the circum stances sur." naing the post-tion and affecting the inte rests of Missouri, recounts the ortis of which the South may rightfully compiain, admonishes the North that the hostile and fanatical feelings towards Southern instumanifested by a large number of the people of that ection are productive of evil, and expresses the hope hat a better knowledge of the subject will remove their judices. It does not assume a threatening attitude wards either extreme section of the country, but points out the errors of both, and concludes with the

Resolved, That at present there is no adequate cause to pel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the fede-Union, but on the contrary, she will labor for such an justment of the existing troubles as will secure pouce,

rai Union, but on the contrary, she will moor for sum adjustment of the existing troubles as will secure poace, rights, and equality to all the States.

Resolved, That the people of this State are devotedly estached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment the present causes of disagreement may be removed, the Union perpetual, and peace and harmony be restored between the South and North.

Resolved, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the constitution of the United States, proposed by Mr. Crittenden, with the extending of the same to Territories hereafter to be acquired, a basis of adjustment, which will successfully remove the causes of ference forever from the arean of national politics.

Resolved, That the people of Missouri believe that the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a Convention to propose amendments to the constitution of the United States; and that this Convention urges the Legislature of this State to take steps for calling such Convention.

Resolved. That in the opinion of this convention the

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the employment of military force by the federal government, to core the seceding States, or the employment of force by the secoding States to assail the government of free by the secoding States to assail the government of the United States, will inevitably plunge the country into civil war, and thereby extinguish all hope of an amiesble settlement of the issues now pending.

We, therefore, carnestly entreat the federal government, as well as the secoding States, to stay the arm of military power, and on no pretence whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns it adjourn to meet at Jefferson City on the third Monday in December.

becomber.

Resolved, That a committee be elected a majority of rhich shall have power to convene the Convention at uch time and place prior to the third Monday in December as the exigencies may require.

The report was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Rano, whilst heartily approving the temper spirit of the report, dissented from the plan of adjust ment as laid down. He asked leave to present a minori ty report on Monday, which was granted, and the report

#### Adjourned. MISSOURI RELIEF BILL.

Sr. Louis, March 9, 1861. Governor Jackson has signed the Relief bill passed by the Legislature a few days since. This law extends the time for relief. time for returns of executions issued by the Court of Record to the second term after the date of the execution, and extends the time for returns of executions issued by a Justice of Peace to one year after the date

# MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL IN ARKANSAS.

FAYINTEVILE, Ark., March 9, 1861. On the reception of President Lincoln's inaugural here the accessionists, in consequence of some accessions to their ranks, called a meeting of citizens of the county to-day to instruct the delegates to the Convention to cast their votes for secession. The Union centiment how-over prevailed, and the meeting adjourned without taking any action, amid much enthusiasm for the stars and

THE ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

The Arkaneas State Gasette of the 2d inst., in referring to the late election for members of the State Convention, easys:—We regret to state that in many of the counties scarcely mere than half the usual vote was polied. Take, for instance, Union county. At the election for President, in November, that county polled over 1.500 votes, and that was scarcely a full vote. At the election on the 18th Union polled rather less than 1.000. In Montgomery county, where they vote 700, the vote was only a little over 300. Had there been a full vote throughout the State the conservative majority would have been immense. As it is we think it sufficient—fully so—for all practical parposes.

representations of the British Consul at Savannah, who alleged that property belonging to British subjects was on board at the time of the seizure. Governor Brown, it s alleged, did not wish to give any cause of irritation or is alleged, did not wish to give any cause of irritation or complaint to any of the European governments, as they are not to be held responsible in any way for the present trouble, and as the other reprised vessels are sufficient in value to indemnify the aggrieved Georgia citizens for any less they may have sustained by the inordinate zeal of Fouche Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police of this city, in his illegal seizure of their property. We subjoin the letter sent by Governor Brown to Governor Morgan, officially informing him of the seizure of the ships now in his possession, stating that they will be sold on the 25th inst., unless the property belonging to citizens of 25th inst., unless the property belonging to citizens of Georgia now held by the Metropolitan Police be given

in his possession, stating that they will be sold on the 28th inst., unless the property belonging to citizens of Georgia now held by the Metropolitan Police be given up:—

IESTER TO GOVERNOR MOSGAN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

His Excellency Edwin D. Mongan, Albany, N. Y:—
SR—I informed you by my letter of the Sth inst. of the seigure, in the port of Savannah, by my order, of five vessels belonging to the citizens of New York, which I notified you would be held until the two hundred muskets belonging to D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, citizens of this State, of which they had been robbed by the police of the city of New York acting under your authority, should be delivered to them, or to G. B. Lamar, whom I appointed agent in New York to receive them. On the 9th day of this month I was informed by Mr. Lamar that the guns were at the command of their owners, and I unmediately ordered the release of the ships. I afterwards directed Mr. Lamar to have the guns shipped to Savannah, that they might be delivered to their owners. Be informed me in reply that the Superintendent of Police in the city again refused to permit the guns to be shipped, and avowed his intention to make further seizures of a similar character. On the receipt of this information I ordered Colonel Jackson, of Savannah, to call out sufficient military force and renew the reprisals, by the seizure of property belonging to New York, or the citizens of that State, and to extend the seizures until he has doubled the amount of the original reprisals made by him. I have now the honor to inform your Excellency that three vessels belonging to citizens of New York, to wit:—ship Martha J. Ward, back Adjuster and brig Julia A. Hallock, have been selezed in obedience to my order, and are held in the port of Savannah, as reprisals. Should I fall to receive official information from your Excellency that three vessels belonging to ditizens of the State and selezive and be seld in the port of New York to ta, vannah, is hall, on that day, cause the vessels above named, to b

very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEP I E. BROWN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, \
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., March 2, 1861.

Col. HENRY R. Jackson, Aid-de-Camp, Savannah, Ga:—

SU:—Unless the property of which citizens of Georgia have been robbed by the police of the city of New York, who act under the authority of the Governor of that State, is in the mean time delivered to the owners, by virtue of the power vested in me as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State, I direct that you advertise immediately, and expose to sale on Monday, the 26th day of this month, between the usual hours of sale, at the piace of sheriff's sales, in the city of Savannah, the following New York vessels, with their tackle, furniture and apparel, now held under military seizure, by my order, as reprisals, to wit:—ship Martha J. Ward and schooner Julia A. Hallock. These vessels are to be sold for cash, for the purpose of idemnifying citizens of Georgia for the lesses which they have sustained on account of the robberies perpetrated by the New York authorities, and of paying all expenses incurred in the promises.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The course of Governor Brown, in taking independent measures of redress after the provisional government of the Southern Confederated States had assumed the responsibility of the several seceding States with those of the old Union, is disapproved at the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WAR MISSILES FOR CHARLESTON.

The Richmond Examiner of a recent date says:—Since the 21st of January there have passed over the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, for Charleston, S. C., 459,551 pounds of bahs and shells, 25,000 pounds of powder, seven 10-inch mortars, and two 9-inch Dahlgren guns. For the last two months every express that has gone south has been nearly half made up of pistols, rifles, swords, cartridges, &c.

Swords, cartridges, &c.

COAST DEFENCE.

[From the Charleston Courier, March 2.]

The Nina, Captain Davis, returned on Friday from her cruise on the sencoast. This excellent steamer has been in the service of the State for the last two months. During the last ten days General Garlington, under whose charge the seacoast defences have been placed, has been engaged in a tour of inspection along the coast, accompanied by Captain Hartstein, late of the United States Navy, who is under orders of the Governor to make a report on the subject.

Navy, who is under orders of the Governor to make a report on the subject.

The first cruise was northward as far as Georgetown. The works on that part of the coast were committed to the supervision of Colonel Charles Alston, and were constructed by Engineers LeBleux and White, all of whom accompanied General Garlington on his tour to that part of the coast. The works south of Charleston were entrusted to the general supervision of Colonel William Elliott, and were constructed by Captain Smith and Messrs. Tennant, Capers, Hurré and Ramsay, engineers. In the cruive southward Colenel Elliott, Colonel Suber and Captain Smith accompanied General Garlington and Captain Smith accompanied General Garlington and Captain Hartstein.

in the cruise southward Coissel Elliott, Colonel Suber and Captain Smith accompanied General Garlington and Captain Hartstein."

PRIVATEERING ON NORTHERN COMMERCE. [From the New Orleans Crescent, March 4.]

The Orecent was the first paper in the South to suggest and demonstrate the tremendous, in fact, irreparable damage the Confederate States could inflict upon Northern ocean and other commerce, by issuing letters of marque and reprisal, in case the black republicans, under lead of Lincoin, should venture to add to their long, dark list of misdeeds, all tending to the injury and oppression of the Southern peeple, the frightful crime of war. In the happening of the latter event we showed pretty conclusively that it was quite problematical whether the sails of a Northern merchantman would whiten the seas ninety days after the commencement of hostilities.

The lapse of time has not weakened the belief then expressed. On the contrary, the impression then entertained has grown and strengtheed. What was barely doubtful at one time is now as positive a certainty as anything in the future can be.

Some of our friends have appeared dubloos in regard to the likelihood of obtaining proper vessels to embark on these entirely legal, comparatively safe and immensely profitable privateering excursions. We can tell all those who desire to see the South protected from wanton invasion to entertain no doubts in the premises. All the government of the Confederate States at Montgomery has to do is to issue the appropriate saling documents. This can be done without involving an expense exceeding five hundred doilars. The vessels, the stransments, the crews and all else necessary for the utter extermination of the ocean trade of the North, will be furnished promptly, "free gratis, for nothing." All the getters up of those expeditions will ask is to be supplied with suitable pagers. That is all—absolutely all. They are not only willing, but extremely anxious, to incur all the expense and run all the risks, only asking to be furnished

MOVEMENTS IN COTTON.

The Alexandria (v.a.) papers note several arrivals of cotton at that place, over the Alexandria and Lynchburg Railroad, and the Sentimel of the 5th linet. says—There are two thousand hales on the road between Memphis and the place, a portion of which will be down to-day consynch to the same parties, to be shipped by the New York and Virginia steambly Mount Vernon to New York. It is estimated that there will be account, who are back

THE LATE SEIZURES OF NEW YORK VESSELS

AT SAVANNAH.

We have already apprised our readers of the release of the reprised bark Adjuster, of this port, by order of Gevernor Brown, who was led to take this step on the Gevernor Brown, who was led to take this step on the Reitian Consul at Savannah, who

LETTER FROM SENATOR HAMMOND, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

RADCLIPE, S. C., Feb. 5, 1861.

My Dear Coursin—it is nearly a year since I received your first letter, and with all my desire to reply to it, I have been so overwhelmed with public and private business, and so feeble in health, that I could not; and now, in reply to your last, I must be short; for latterly my eyesight has so failed me that I can hardly write legibly. I remember that my father, at my age, complained greatly of his loss of sight. Is there any blindness in our family?

You are right in supposing that the evacurations of

our family?

You are right in supposing that the exaggerations of the Northern press—permit me to say its inramous slanders and lies on the South—has greatly assisted in bringing about the present state of affairs. But the causes lay deeper. The North has always sought to share—and to have the lion's share—of our productions, and seeks it

deeper. The North his sliways sought to share—and to have the lion's share—of our productions, and seeks it now.

Slavery is not a sin. Read the Bible—with your own plain interpretation, if you are a believer in Revelation—and you will see that Moses and the Israelites, Christ and Paul, did not so consider it. All this is fully set forth in a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, in Herocklyn, on the 5th of Pecember last. Get that and read it. If it is an evil for us, and leave us to grapple with it. It is a mere question of politics and economy. We feel fully able to manage it, if we are not disturbed by outsiders. We think it a blessing to white and black here. We don't think at all whether it is an evil with you. That is none of our business. You can deal with it as you choose, but just let us alone with it. Anybody who can put two locast together must know that we are as much bound to it as Mazeppa to the wild horse. Come what may, there is no riddance.

We dissolve the Union—and it is forever dissolved be assured—to get clear of Yankee meddlesomeness and Puritanical bigotry. I say this, being half a Yankee and half a Puritan. We absolve you, by this, from all the sin of slavery, and take upon ourselves all its supposed sin and evil, openly before the world and in the sight of God. Let us alone. We shall make no war on you. Let us work out our salvation in our own way. We agree that you shall do the same. And let me tell you, my dear cousin, that if there is any attempt at war on the part of the North, we can soundly thrash them on any field of battle, and not only that, we can give them over to Jean Jacques, and leave them to manage that.

We know our strength. Why, we expect over two hundred millions of produces, which the world eagerly seeks and cannot do without. A six months' failure of our exports to Europe would revolutionize every existing government there as well as at the North. All know it, the North exports some sixty millions, in competition with the European producers. Why, the North without our cu

Mrs. F. H. Pratt, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. F. H. Pratt, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE INAUGURAL IN ALABAMA.

[From the Montgomery (A'a.) Advertiser, March 5.]

Our readers will find in our columns this morning the inaugural address of the first abolition fresdent of the Northern confederacy. The late hour at which it was received prevents our giving more than a brief oditorial notice of its publication, and we reserve more extended comments for a tuture number of the Advertiser. The address is artfully worded, evidently the production of some more skilful pen than that wielded by the rail splitter, but its assimus must be evident to the most careless observer. It commences by an insulting allusion to what is deemed the unreasonable conduct of the seconding States. It says that the Union is unbroken, and the laws must be enforced, and it means war, war, and nothing less than war will satisfy the abolition chief. And if blood, nothing but blood, Mr. Lincoin will have, why then in God's name, trusting to that Providence that has never yet withheld a protecting hand from the cause of right and of justice, relying for homan aid upon the bravery of our people, our boundless resources, the military skill of our commander in chief, the prudence of our statesmen, let as with one accord Cry havoe, and let slip the dogs of war.

We have no fears of the result. The greatest soldier of America will lead us to the conflict, the wisest statesmen that have illustrated the history of American politics will guard the country, the daughters of the South have fought for Northern liberty, and now that the contest is for their own homes and fresides, they will surely be invincible.

FORTS JEFFERSON AND TAYLOR REIN-FORCED.

The Key West Key of the Gulf, in its issue of February 23, gives us the following important news:—The steamer Daniel Webster, Captain Minor, arrived at this port last evening, six days from New York, with Major Fitz John Porter, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Dawson, First artillery, for Brazos Santiago, Texas: Captain W. F. Smith, Topographical Engineers, on light horse duty, and ninety recruits, eixty-two to fill up Captain Branna's company at Fort Taylor, and Twenty-eight for Fert Jefferson, and company stores for both works.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ALISCEALIANEOUS ITEMS.

A CORRECTION.

The Washington Intelligencer is requested by a member of the family of Lieutenant Falbott (on duty at Fort Sumier) to correct a paragraph now going the rounds in reference to that officer. It is stated that he either had resigned or was about to resign. There is no foundation whatever for any statement of the kind. Lieutenant Taibott has no intention of resigning, but intends to remain at his post and continue true to his government.

COST OF THE AGITATION.

The Salem (Ala.) Register thinks there is not a public work, a single branch of business of any kind, a single department of human enterprise in this country, or one single individual in it, but has suffered more or less by

can scarcely be less than a thousand unitary series of the The wife of the Southern President, Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Arrived in this city a few days ago, on her way to join her husband at Montgomery. She is still here, having concluded to stop a few days at the residence of her father, Major Nowell. Og Saturday night, notwithstanding the rain, the Louishan Guard's battalion, under Major Todd, turned cat and visited the lady, and complimented her with a nallitary serenade. Mrs. Davis appeared, and returned, in a few appropriate words, her thanks for the honor paid to her husband in this manner; and when she concluded she presented to the soldiers a beautiful honquet, with ribbon streamers of red, white, blue and yellow, the colors of the flag of Louisiana.

New Orleans Crocent.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Says the Baton Rouge (Ia.) Gacete, of the 2d inst.:—
We are assured en good authority that a gang of runaway negroes, about fourteen in number, are depredating
aimost with impunity on the property of citizens living
on the castern side of the Comite river, in this parish.
They have been frequently seen in squads; some of them
armed with shot guns, and in one instance a gun was put
to the head of a white man by one of four negroes who
emerged from the bushes just as the former was in the
act of securing one of their comrades. Two white men
are with these negroes, both armed with double barrelled
guns, and doubtless are the instigators of their thleving
and insolence. An expedition is on foot to capture the
whole party. If it succeed the white villains will get
their reward. Of course much excitement and apprehension exist in the preschood.

ORDERED OFF.

heasion exist in the neighborhood.

ORDERED OFF.

We learn from the Cahawba (Alabama) Gazetle of the 3d instant that it was informed, by Colonel R Rives, of Collirene, Lowndes county, that a man named Robert S. Tharin, a lawyer of Wetumpka, was taken up at Collirene last week, tried by a jury of citizens, convicted, punished and banished from that community, for expressing and endeavoring to propagate sentiments that were dangerous to the peace of society. He had conversed with several non-slaveholders in the neighborhood, and proposed to them the organization of a secret abolition society, and said he was going to establish a newspaper to be called the Non-Stareholder. The evidence against him was conclusive. The punishment inflicted was physically slight, although it was degrading.

OPPOSITION TO THE FALMETO IN PORTSMOUTH, VA. flicted was physically slight, although it was degrading.

OPPOSITION TO THE PALMETO IN PORTSMOUTH, VA.

A palmetic flag was displayed, in conjunction with the
State flag of Virginia, at Portsmouth, on Monday. Objections being first made to the State flag being used in
such a connection it was taken down, and public sentiment becoming excited against the exhibition of the palmetto banner threats were made to tear it down, when
the party by whom it was raised, in order to avoid a
serious difficulty, involving flis friends also, who had
sworn to resist the threatened attempt, wisely withdrew
the obnoxious busting.

REPLACING THE BUOYS AT CHARLESTON.

We learn that a versel, acting under the orders of the
United States government, replaced a few days ago the
buoys lately removed from St. Helena bar. The faut
being brought to the notice of the State authorities
prompt mensures were taken to unde this gratuitous and
somewhat ill-timed harbor improvement.— Aarleston Marcury, March 7.

#### United States Circuit Court. Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

WRY SLAVE CASES ARE UNDSPOSED OF. Marcu 9 — Judge Shipman informed the District Attor-ncy that unless he had some pressing oriminal business for the Court the petty jury should be discharged for the erm, as he (the Judge) had to hold the District Court. Ex Judge Roosevelt, United States District Attorney said that all the criminal business of his office had been dis posed of, with the exception of some slave cases, in which the principal witnesses were officers in the navy, who are absent on duty. They seemed, at all events, inclined to disregard the notifications of the necessity for their attendance here. He wished these cases could be tried that terms.

to disregard the boundaries cases could be tried this term.

Judge Shipman said that no lacker could be charged against the government. He was aware that the District Attorney had done all in his power to bring on those slave cases to trul. The Court amounced that filamenherg, tried twice for alleged negary in becoming bail for a slaver, would be placed on trial again on the first day of next term. He desired to know when the frieinfot Attorney would be prepared to try Brainard, indicated for forging land warrants?

The District Attorney said he would leave that case to bis successor, for whom he was ansionaly waiting.

The United States in The Atlanks Steamship Company.—A motion to compel is K. Colling & Co., to pay the expenses of this soil incurred before its discontinuance was then argued and decision reserved.

OUR VALPARAISO CORRESPONDENCE.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Presidential Difficulty—Persistent Refusal of Dr. Varias—His Unpopularity—True State of the Republic—The Treasury Empty—Want of Confidence—The War in Aran co—Punishment of a Political Offender—Crops Ruling—Mining Interests Declining, dc., dc.

If ever there was a period in the history of Chile when the times were out of joint, it is assuredly upon us now. We are all playing at the game the Liliputians played at when the "big and little enders" had their revolution, with the difference against us that we have no one here with the difference against us that we have no one here to put the fire out. The whole country is in a kind of ab normal state, waiting for the denouement of the Presi Every one is satisfied that the present Chief Magistrate

will name whom he chooses for the successorship, and we all know that his old college, chum, for long years Minister of State, is his choice. His party is a large one throughout Chile, and every effort is being made to induce him to accept the Presidency. He refuses, and his friends insist, perfectly satisfied that he does not mean what he says. Others, hoping that he may mean the new ferm to his continued row sees time present to it, and keep firm to his continued non sere iam, pretend to desire none bus him, that he may choose one of themit, and keep firm to his continued non sere iam, pretend to desire none but him, that he may choose one of them selves as his proxy. In the interim, we are all holding our breath, for we are perfectly aware that if Mr. Varas be the President we will have stirring times here. No one can account for his silence as regards the nomination. His party have proclaimed him from one end of the republic to the other. Committees have waited on him until they are tired, and he still insists with a degged "mo." And still the farce goes on. He will not come out in the public prints and openly disavow his intention of being or of not being but leaves his friends working in the idea that he will allow them to compel him to serve when elected. Understand, when I say elected, there is no opposition candidate, and there will be no other candidate but the one named by the President. During all this time we are in a declared state of martial law, and the number of the police and of the army goes on increasing. This doggedness of the friends of the government, instigated by the government, in forcing upon the masses a man detested, feared and obnoxious to them, and only desired by his miserable creatures—men whom he lashed into fawning sycophaney when he was their schoolmaster in the University—places the country in a commercial and political connition such as we have never known before. The good, honest men of what used to be the liberal or of the Pelucon parties, are cowed into an inglorious awe, which they contess to; while the friends of the government wield the firebraid, and call it the torch of incerty—the pilar of light that is to guide chile to a land of promise, aggrandizement and giory. The historian of the times we live in will concern this usurpation by a rash minority as an extraordinary exhibition of foliay and recklessness. The treasury is empty, completely gatted by the necessities of the moment, which are, in brief, to pay spies, a large standing army and for the purchase of votes. Here, in the commercial world, th selves as his proxy. In the interim, we are all holding

told he finds it impossible to make any united effort with
the Santiago Legation for the furtherance of our interests.

Gen. Bulnes, Gen. Cruz and the Minister of War arestill
in the south. The opposition party have a faint hope—
one of these which sicken the heart—that these three may
unite, and, with the government troops now in the south,
make head against the government. Were Geo. Garcia,
the War Minister, a man of peace he might easily do this;
but far from this, he has no fixed opinion upon any subject, uniess i be that he would like to be President, but
he dreads the quemodo.

I was acceptably the other day witness of a most revoiting sight in this city, and one painfully common in
these times. A poor devil, for some political offence, was
lashed with one hundred lashes, every one of which told
on his bare back; and then in the midst of a curious mob made to walk a long distance to
the solitary cell to which he is sentenced for a
year. When about haif way the poor fellow fell, unable
to go any further until forced on at the points of the
bayonets of the miserable creatures who do the dirty
bidding of their masters here. Of such stuff they make
republicans in Chile. And I mention this as an offset to
some of M. Riobo's (the New York correspondent of the
Mercucio) carefully culled stories of our own country.
He is the hepeful youth who wrote out here a short time
since to one of the Supreme Judges that Chile had nothing
to envy in the administration of justice in the United
States. The old Judge, who knew more on the subject
than his correspondent, chuckled heartily as he told the
story.

The expedition to Aranco was about leaving

story.

The expedition to Aranco was about leaving Concepcion when last heard from. Colonel Villaion is the commander. He seems to have strong the commander of this court.

ment.

The last advices from Concepcion brings us news of the death of Don Miguel Fradel, son of Bernardino Fradel, one of the Chilean outcasts and chief instigator of the Oranco Indians.

The crops throughout the country are generally bad. The mining interests at the north are in a less happy condition than at this time last year. Still a considerable amount of silver from Copiano, copper from Coquimbo and coal from Lota has been exported during the sist iwe Nockes.

Post Office Matters. [From Holbrook's United States Mail.]

Post Office Matters.

[From Hobrook's United States Mail.]

Post Masters' Press.

From remarks which we frequently hear, as to the pecuniary value to the incumbents of our largest post offices, it is evident that the subject is about as little understood as any other connected with post office matters. For instance, quite an intelligent merchant recently insisted, in our hearing, that the New York Post Office was worth "all the way from six to fifteen thousand dollars per annum to the postmaster." The facts are simply these: This matter of the compensation of postmasters is entirely regulated and controlled by law. All offices where the commissions amount to \$2,000 and upwards, are designated as salary offices, \$2,000 being the maximum pay allowed from that source, and an additional \$2,000 to be taken out of the receipts for box rents—making \$4,000 the highest compensation to any postmaster. A larger sum than this cannot be realized without resorting to acts made criminal and felonious by laws of Congress, and punishable by the severest penalties. Even were a postmaster inclined to take the risk of such penalties, as well as the ruin of private and official character, such are the checks and restraints now enforced, that the "pickings and stealings," which many outsiders so flippantly tak about, are entirely out of the question. And if it were not so, the indulgence in such practices would involve perjury, as a postmaster is required to make eath that he has kept nothing from the government in the way of fees or emoluments of any kind to which he is not legally entitled. It will thus be seen that the New York Post Office, with its 238 clerks, 117 penny posts, \$1,000,000 annual revenue collected, and its \$150,000 bonds, under an henest administration of its duties, cannot be made to not much if any more than some other offices, with perhaps a dozen clerks, a few thousand collections, and required sureties of one-fifth the amount.

We intend soon to prepare a statement of the emolument received annually at all th

An Incident in the Life of Lola Montez. (From the Eston Traveller, March 5.)

About three years ago, and soon after the late Lola Montez had been iving a series of sectures at the Molodeon, a man called at the City Registrar's office, and asked that officer if he could record a marriage without having a certificate of the officiating deergyman. Upon being questioned-for further particulars, the man said Lola had recently been married to a young man of this city who had been intatuated with her, but that she had the marriage extificate, and had gone to New York. The marriage had been performed by her agent, Mr. Burr, who formerly was a clergyman, and his friends were extremely anxious that it should be recorded. After consultation it was decided that the man should send to New York for the certificate, and a few days after he returned with what parported to be a copy, stating that Lols land refused to part with the original.

This purported to be signed by Mr. Burr, and certifies to the marriage of a gentleman of this city with Lola Montes, under the name of Heald, that being the name by which she was then called. After consultation with the City Solicitor, who advised the City Registrar not to record a marriage upon the authority of a copy of a certificate, the document was returned to the man who brought it, and the Registrar has never heard anything more of the matter. The bridgeroom was represented to him to be about twenty one years of age, who belenged to a respectable family living in the vicinity of Essex street.

News from Venezuela. OUR CARACAS CORRESPONDENCE

CARACAS, Feb. 5, 1861. Numerous Arrests-The Capital Balls Near the Copital—Numerous Arrest—The Capital in Danger—A Word to Abolitionists, &c., &c. A battle was fought a few days since, a thort distance from this capital, between the government troops and the federals. The latter had the best of it until a reinforcement of government troops arrived, when the federals retreated. It is said a considerable number were slain on both sides. The government has been greatly alarmed within a few days; a considerable number of arrests have been made of some of the principal in-habitants who were supposed to be conspiring against the government, and sending information to the enemy, and forming plans for the federals to enter and take the

and forming plans for the federals to enter and take the capital.

Soldiers have been constantly employed searching out and arresting all skulkers from military duty, and all the troops which were in the capital have been despatched to hinder the enemy from entering therin, preferring to have the lighting take place outside. The capital is literally besieged by small parties, who are within a few miles' distance, ready to unite at a proper time. There has been great rejoicing at the capture of General Guevara, who has been so long the terror of the inhabitants of Carabobo, and who has hitherto defied all the expeditions sent after him. His trial will take place at Valencia.

Congress is still without a quorum. Our Northern friends should pass a few months in this republic, and they would forever shut their mouths about slavery.

Supreme Court of the United States.
Strong, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsilor of this court.
No. 101. The Board of Commissioners of Knox county, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. H. Aspinwall et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. Potter for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Vinton for the defendants in error.
No. 102. Pierre A. Berthold et al., plaintiffs in error, w. Edward Goldsmith —This cause was argued by Mr. Blair for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Carlisle for the defendant in error.
Supreme Court of the United States, March 1.—On mo-

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 1.—On mo-tion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton, Hon. John C. Burch, of California, and James Foster, Esq., of Missouri, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court. On motion of Hon. C. Cushing, Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted an attorney and counsel-lor of this Court. On motion of Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Jacob Butler, Esq., of Iowa, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

on motion of Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Jacob Butler, Esq., of Iowa, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On motion of J. M. Carlisle, Dwight May, Esq., of Michigan, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 154. Arnold Midbury et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Ohio.—The motion to dismiss this cause was further argued by Mr. Stanton in support thereof, and by Mr. Pugh in opposition thereto.

No. 92. Wm. C. Reddall, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. H. Bryan et al.—The motion to dismiss this cause was further argued by Mr. Attorney General Stanton in support thereof, and by Mr. Tyson and Mr. Mayer in opposition thereto.

No. 29. The United States, appellants, vs. Frederick Billings et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney General Stanton for the appellees.

No. 29. The United States, appellants, vs. Frederick Billings et al.—Mypeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern district Court of the United States for the Southern district Court of the United States for the Southern district Court of the United States for the Southern district Court of the United States for the Southern district Court of the United States for the Southern district Court of the United States for the Southern district of California. The decree of the said District Court in this cause was affirmed.

No. 103. Watson Freeman, Marshal United States, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jabez C. Howe et al.—The argument of this court.

March 4.—On motion of Hon. Benjamin C. Howard, S. N. Holmes, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

March 5.—On motion of Hon. P. Phillips, Hull Fanton, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Hon. R. H. Gillet, Hon. Ira Harris and Charles G. Myers and George Wolford, Esqa., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Hon. Repjamin C. Howard, Calvin Walker, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motio

Judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 68. Lessee of Robert W. Smith et al., plaintiff in error, vs. William McCann. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maryland. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 85. Benjamin T. Phelps et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Lycurgues Egerton et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district Court for the United States for the northern district of Illinois. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, and imming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and ten per cent damages.

No. 93. Jas. H. Suydam, plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Williamson. This cause was further submitted to the consideration of the Court, on a printed argument, by Mr. Ellingwood, for the plaintiff in error, vs. Jabez C. Howe et al. The argument in this cause was continued by Mr. Parker for the plaintiff in error, vs. Jabez C. Howe et al. The argument in this cause was continued by Mr. Parker for the plaintiff in error, and concluded by Mr. Parker for the plaintiff in error, and concluded by Mr. Parker for the plaintiff in error.

Maken 6.—On motion of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Lorenzo Sawyer, Esq., of limons, Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Lane Esq., of Connecticut, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. On motion of Hon. R. H. Gillet, Clement W. Bennett and Henry L. Knowles, Esqs., of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

On motion of Hon. M. Blair, George S. Hale, Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 197. The United States, appellants, vs. James Enright —Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of California. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton, this appeal was dismissed.

missed.
No. 221. The United States, appellants, vs. Mariano Castro.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of California. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton this appeal was dismissed.

States for the Northern district of California. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton this appeal was dismissed.

No. 304. The United States, appellants, vs. Benjamin D. Wilson, substituted for Juan Gallardo.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern district of California. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton this appeal was dismissed.

No. 99. The City of Carondelet, piaintiff in error, vs. the City of St. Louis.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Hill for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Blair for the defen tant in error.

Mr. Attorney General Stanton then addrossed the Court as follows:—May it please the Court, I have the pleasure of presenting the Hon. Edward Bates, who has been commissioned and qualited as my successor in the office of Attorney General of the United States. In taking leave, sir, of only official relation to this court, I beg to return my sincere thanks for the kindness and attention that have always been exhibited towards me, and to express my profound respect for yourself, Mr. Chief Justics, and your associates, and my earnest wish for the stability of this tribunal, and for the health and happiness of the Judges whose wisdom and learning adorn it.

To which Mr. Chief Justice Taney replied:—The Court thank you for the kind terms in which you have taken leave of them on your retirement from office, and, in return, tender to you personally the same kind wishes that you have been pleased to express for them.

Whereupon the Court ordered the commission appointing the Hon. Edward Rates Attorney General of the United States and the oath of office to be read in open court, and to be entered on its minutes.

March 7.—On motion of Hon. Thomas Ewing, James M. Ashley, Levi Geiger and E. P. Bussett, Esgs., of Ohio.

court, and to be entered on its minutes.

Marce 7.—On motion of Hon. Thomas Ewing, James M. Ashley, Levi Geiger and E. P. Bassett, Esga., of Ohio, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. On motion of Hon. J. F. Farnswerth, E. S. Smith, Esq. was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. On motion of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., E. Deladield Smith, Esq., was admitted an attorney and counsellor of tels court.

No. 1. Wm. H. and Charles Belcher, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. A. Linn: and
No. 21. Wm. H. and Charles Belcher, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. A. Linn. The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Phillips for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. Stanton for the defendant in error.

March 8—Present, the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; Hon. John McLosa, Hon. James M. Wayne, Hon. John Catron, Hon. Samuel Neisson, Hon. Robert G. Grier, Hon. John A. Campbell, Hon. Nathan Chifford, Associate Justices.

On motion of Mr. Carlisie. Wm. A. Maury, Esc. of

this court.
On motion of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Henry Baldwin, Eq., of Washington, was admitted an attorney and cousellor of this court.
On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Rufus P. Tapley, Eq., of Maine, was admitted as attorney and counsellor of this

Maine, was admitted an attorny and counselor of this court.

No. 307. Joseph C. and Henry A. Willard, plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas Carbery, I in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, of counsel for the defendant in error, this writ of error was decketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 94. Alfred Tracy, surviving partner of Edward Tracy, plaintiff in error, vs. William Holcomb. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and argument of Mr. Phillips for the plaintiff in error.

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error.

No. 214. James Knight et al., plaintiffs in error, vs.

No. 214. James Knight et al., plaintiffs in error, vs.

Augustus Scholl. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. J. T. Williams for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Stanton for the defendant. THE MAINE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL -- A majority of the the Judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, it is now declared, will unite in an opinion that the Personal Liberty

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